

CHEADLE & GATLEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report

OF

JOHN H. GODSON

M.B., B.C., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health



For the Year 1925

CHEADLE:

WILLIAM MARSH, Printer and Stationer, High Street.

1926.



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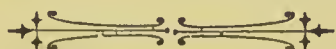
For the Year 1925

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1925 on the health of the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District.

As this report has to be a Survey Report and should deal comprehensively with—

- (a) The measure of progress made in the area during the preceding five years in the improvement of the public health.
- (b) The extent and character of the changes made during the period in the public health services of the area.
- (c) Any further action of importance in the organisation or development of the public health services contemplated by the Local Authority or considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health,

the subjects dealt with in this Report fall under the following many heads:—

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Housing.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Prevalence of and control over Infectious Disease.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area of the district in acres	5,090
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Population—Census, 1921	11,026
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Population—Estimated, 1925	11,930
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Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

The district is, on the whole, flat and well intersected with watercourses; the subsoil is gravel in parts and clay in other parts.

The district is mainly agricultural and residential. There are two large bleach works and some iron works.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 2,711.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 2711.

Rateable Value, £107,310.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £400.

Social Conditions, including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants and the influences of any particular Occupation on Public Health.

The chief occupations are agricultural work, bleaching and iron works. There are some steam laundries. A large proportion of the people in the district go to Manchester and Stockport for their employment. The general health of the operatives is good, and does not suffer any bad influence from their occupation.

Vital Statistics.

The number of deaths registered in the district during the year 1925 was: Males, 82; Females, 68; total, 150.

The number of births was: Males, 81; Females, 77; total, 158.

Legitimate: Males, 78; Females, 76; total, 154.

Illegitimate: Males, 3; Females, 1; total, 4.

The death rate per 1,000 persons living per annum... 12.57

The birth rate per 1,000 persons living per annum... 13.24

Infant Mortality per 1,000 births registered 44.24

Zymotic death rate per 1,000 persons per annum ... 0.41

Deaths of infants under one year of age 7

Legitimate: Males, 4; Females, 2; total, 6.

Illegitimate: Males, 1.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 1

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 3

Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 2 years 0

The principal causes of death were Heart Disease, Cancer and Arterio Sclerosis.

The principal cause of the infant mortality was Whooping Cough.

Amount of Poor Law Relief: The extent to which Hospital and other forms of Gratuitous Medical Relief are Utilised.

This district is part of the Stockport Union, so I cannot give any particulars.

There has been no cases of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the period under review, nor any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the Local Authority, or by the County Council—

(1) Tuberculosis; (2) Maternity; (3) Children. None of these special hospitals are subsidised by the Local Authority. Patients requiring treatment in Tuberculosis hospitals are sent by the County Medical Officer of Health. (4) Fever. Your Council has made arrangements with the Manchester Corporation for the treatment of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever at their Fever Hospital at Monsall. Three beds are reserved for the district, which so far has been sufficient for the needs of the district.

(5) Small Pox. The Manchester Corporation has also undertaken to take cases of small pox if any should occur.

(6) Other. There are no general Hospitals in the district. All patients requiring Hospital treatment are taken to the various Hospitals or Infirmaries in Manchester and Stockport.

There is no institutional provision made for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children and motherless children in the area.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For Infectious Cases. This is provided by the Manchester Corporation.

(b) For Non-infectious and Accidental Cases.

Arrangements have been made with the Stockport Corporation for the use of their Ambulance to remove patients either to hospital or to their homes.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

There are none in the district; they come under the scheme of the County Medical Officer of Health, and are under his control and supervision.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The staff consists of a part time Medical Officer of Health, who holds the Cambridge Diploma of Public Health, and two full-time Sanitary Inspectors, who both hold the Diploma of the Sanitary Institute, and one also the Victoria University Sanitary Diploma. There are no specialised Inspectors, Health Visitors, or Special Nurses, as this work is done by the County Council officials.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General. This is not provided for either by the County Council or the Sanitary Authority.

There are three district nurses working in the area, provided by two private nursing associations, viz., the Cheadle and Gatley Nursing Association and the Cheadle Hulme Nursing Association. The Cheadle and Gatley Association provide two nurses, and the Cheadle Hulme Association one. These associations are kept up by private subscriptions, and a small grant is made to each by the Stockport Board of Guardians. No financial help is given by your Council, nor has your Council anything to do with either Association.

(b) Infectious Disease. No special provision has been made by your Council for nursing infectious disease, and so far there has been no occasion to require it.

Midwives.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by your Council.

There is one midwife resident in the district.

Cases in the area are attended by midwives residing in the neighbouring areas.

Chemical Work.

Samples of water and milk are sent from time to time to the County Analyst, but during the year 1925 no samples were sent.

Samples under the Food and Drugs Act are taken by the County Council's Inspector.

Legislation in Force.

Byelaws and Local Regulations relating to Public Health in force in the area are the Public Health Amendment Act 1890 and Public Health Amendment Act, 1907 (part of); Public Health Act, 1925, Parts ii., iii., and iv., except sections 21, 22, and 44.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER. The water is supplied by the Stockport Corporation, and is sufficient for the needs of the district, and the quality is good. The supply is constant, and goes directly to the houses. None are supplied by standpipes.

No action has been taken during the year in respect of any form of contamination.

RIVERS AND STREAMS. These come under the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee's supervision. As far as I know, the rivers and streams are in a satisfactory condition as regards pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The whole district is sufficiently well drained, except a portion of Stockport Etchells. The whole of the sewage is brought to the Council's outfall works at Gatley, where it is treated first in settlement tanks and then by broad irrigation; the effluent is satisfactory. At the end of the year the construction of a sewer to connect up the unsewered portion of Stockport Etchells was begun, and the work is now proceeding.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. The number of privies, water closet and other closet accommodation was at the end of the year 1925—

Privy Accommodation—No. of houses.....	430
Water Closet—No. of houses	2900
Other Closet (Pail)	12

Your Council is systematically undertaking the conversion of privies to the water-carriage system, and about 50 are converted each year by their order, in addition to those done privately.

The number of conversions carried out during the last five years are as follows:—

In 1921	12
In 1922	34
In 1923	67
In 1924	23
In 1925	50
— Total 186.	

Scavenging.

This is done by the Council, and efficiently carried out. Your Council during the year undertook the removal of House Refuse and the cleansing of earth closets, privies and ashpits in the area by direct labour, and which had for several years been carried out by contract.

The dry house refuse is taken to two large tips in the area.

The number of movable ashbins with suitable coverings substituted for fixed receptacles during the five years was 192.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

I have, with your Inspectors, made inspections of various parts of your district, and where nuisances or defects were found, steps were taken to have them abated or made good. In most cases this was done on informal notice being sent.

Appended to this Report is the Sanitary Inspector's report, giving details of the work done by them.

Smoke Abatement.

Observations have been made by your Sanitary Inspectors from time to time. No actions have been taken, as none were necessary.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by By-laws or Regulations.

There are no registered lodging-houses in the area, nor are there any offensive trades, except fried fish shops, carried on in the district. There are no underground sleeping rooms in the area. The fried fish sheps have all been regularly inspected. They were all clean and well kept.

Other Sanitary Conditions requiring Notice.

During the year several complaints were made as to the nuisance arising from your Council's tip at Gatley. I inspected it from time to time, and on one occasion I took the County Medical Officer of Health with me. He was of the opinion that the tip was kept in a very satisfactory condition. Your Council has now under consideration the provision of a refuse destructor

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the various elementary schools in the district is good, and the water supply is also satisfactory. The health of the scholars has been good, and when any cases of infectious disease have been notified to me by the various head teachers I have visited the school, and with them have taken steps to prevent the disease from spreading by excluding suspicious cases from attending school.

Housing.

1. General Housing Conditions in the area.

- (1) General House Conditions. On the whole these are good.
- (2) (a) Extent of shortage or excess of houses. There is still a shortage of cottage houses.
- (b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.

During the years 1921-1923 your Council built 122 houses which have been occupied, but do not contemplate building any more, and financial assistance is given under Section 2 (3) (a) Housing Act, 1923.

3. Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future.

As some ironworks have been opened during the year, houses will have to be provided for the workpeople in the near future.

II. Overcrowding.

- (1) Extent. No serious cases of overcrowding have occurred so far.
- (2) Causes. Due to the shortage of houses.
- (3) Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding—None.
- (4) Principal cases of overcrowding during the year 1925 and action taken. No cases were dealt with.

III. Fitness of Houses.

- (1) (a) General standard of housing in the district is good.
(b) General character of defects found to exist in unfit houses. These were all of a minor character, and were due either to want of supervision by owners or neglect by tenants.
- (2) General action taken as regards unfit houses under (a) the Public Health Acts; (b) the Housing Acts. It has been only necessary to serve notice of defects and they have been remedied.
- (3) No difficulties have been found in remedying unfitness under the Public Health Acts or under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, and no special measures have either been taken or suggested.

IV. Unhealthy Areas. There are none in the district.

V. Bye-laws relating to Houses, to Houses let in Lodgings and to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

- (1) As to working of existing bye-laws. These so far work satisfactorily.
- (2) As to the need for new bye-laws or revision of existing bye-laws. At present there is no necessity for either new bye-laws or revision, as the present bye-laws were only thoroughly revised two years ago.

VI. General and Miscellaneous.

No action has been taken by your Council during the year which has not been covered by the above particulars.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b), 220.

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—

(1) By the Local Authority—None.

(2) By other bodies or persons—166.

(1) Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling houses which were inspected for defects under Public Health or Housing Acts—386.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925—120.

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—None.

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation—None.

(2) Remedy of defects without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers. —31.

(3) Action under statutory powers.

(a) Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs—None.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(a) By owners—None.

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners—None.

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close—None.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied—34.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice—

(a) By owners. —3.

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners—None.

(c) Proceedings under sections 11-14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders—None.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made—None.
- (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit—None.
- (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made—None.
- (5) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders—None.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The milk supply is good. The general adequacy of the arrangements for the supply and distribution of milk of pure and wholesome character is satisfactory.

- (1) No action has been taken as regards tuberculous milk or tuberculous cattle.
- (2) No licences have been granted for the sale of milk under special designations classified as in the Fourth Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.
- (3) Refusal or revocation of Registration of Retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation—None.
- (4) The summarised results of the bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk and other milk—None taken.

(b) Meat.

- (1) Meat Inspection (including arrangements for inspection at the time of slaughter and for marking) under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

All the slaughter-houses have been regularly visited by your inspectors at the time of slaughtering. No diseased meat has had to be marked. If any meat should not be fit for human consumption it is sent to the Manchester Abattoirs to be disposed of.

- (2) Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as regards stalls, shops, stores and vehicles.

These are all regularly inspected by your Sanitary Inspectors.

(3 Management of the public slaughter houses (if any)—There are none in the area.

The following tabular form gives the number of private slaughter houses in the area at the dates mentioned—

Registered in 1920..	0	Jan., 1925...	0	Dec., 1925...	0
Licensed in 1920 ...	6	Jan., 1925...	6	Dec., 1925...	6

(c) Other Foods.

No unsound food was exposed for sale during the year in the area.

BAKEHOUSES. These have been regularly inspected. They are clean and well ventilated and lighted. There are no underground bakehouses.

(d) There were no cases of food poisoning during the year in the district.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the five years under review the district has been very free from notifiable infectious disease, except in three instances. In 1921 there was an outbreak of scarlet fever at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools. In this case a child came back to school after the holidays suffering from the disease. In 1922 there was a rather severe outbreak of diphtheria in Cheadle Hulme. The source of infection was thought to be a milk boy who acted as a carrier, although swabs from his throat and nose gave negative results. Further particulars of this outbreak will be found in my Annual Report for 1922. At the end of 1924 there was an outbreak of scarlet fever among the children attending the Cheadle Council Day Schools. Owing to the very mild type of the disease it was impossible to trace the origin of infection; in one or two cases children were found peeling when examined at the school. The type of scarlet fever has been, on the whole, very mild. There has been no return cases. The cases of enteric fever had in every instance contracted the disease outside the district.

Your Council supply diphtheria antitoxin free in necessitous cases, and it is promptly used in all cases suspected of diphtheria. During the five years nine cases of encephalitis lethargica were notified—in 1921-3, 1924-5 and 1925-1. One of the cases occurred at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital, and four have proved fatal.

PNEUMONIA. The majority of the cases each year have been notified when influenza has been prevalent—that is, in the first three months of the year.

No cases of malaria, dysentery or trench fever have been notified.

Arrangements have been made with the Public Health Laboratory of the Manchester University for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens. The number of specimens sent during the year was 81, viz.—

Diphtheria Swabs.....	72	Positives	21
Enteric Fever	1	Positives	1
Tuberculous Sputum	6	Positives	1
Foeces	2	Positives	—

Specimens of human tuberculosis sputum are also sent to the County Tuberculosis Laboratory for examination. The number sent was—

Positive, 12. Negative, 12 Total, 24.

When a case of diphtheria is notified I find that generally swabs have been taken from contacts, which have also been isolated. No use as yet has been made of either the Schick or Dick tests in diphtheria or scarlet fever, or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunization. Against these diseases no primary vaccinations or revaccinations have been done by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.

During the five years I have been regularly notified by the various headmasters and head mistresses of any cases of non-notifiable diseases, and especially when the attendance has been seriously affected. At the end of 1921 and the beginning of 1922 whooping cough was very prevalent, and it was necessary to close the infant departments of the various elementary schools. Since then the area has been very free till the beginning of this year, when several cases were notified. The area has been very free from measles, except in 1924, when there was an outbreak during the months of March and April, which necessitated the infant department of the elementary day schools to be closed.

Chicken pox was prevalent in 1922 and again this year.

Influenza has been prevalent each year, especially at the beginning of the year. It has never been of a serious type. The number of deaths was: in 1921—2; in 1922—4; in 1923—4; in 1924—4. No special enquiries have been undertaken in connection with this epidemic, and no action taken in the area in regard to it.

CANCER. This disease is one of the principal causes of death and the number of deaths is increasing. In 1921 there were 14 deaths; in 1922—17; in 1923—10; in 1924—20; in 1925—22.

There are no facilities available in the area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings. Premises and articles which have been exposed to infection are first of all disinfected by formaldehyde and articles of bedding and clothing are disinfected by steam. They are sent to the Stockport Corporation disinfecting station, as your Council have made arrangements for them to do the work. So far the arrangement is quite satisfactory.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1925.

The following are the particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year 1925—

Small Pox	0	Admitted to hospital	0	died	0	
Scarlet Fever	23	„	„	4	„	0
Diphtheria	15	„	„	3	„	1
Enteric Fever	3	„	„	0	„	0
Puerperal Fever	1	„	„	0	„	0
Pneumonia	23	„	„	0	„	10
Erysipelas	5	„	„	2	„	0
Encephalitis						
Lethargica	1	„	„	0	„	1

The area has been again very free from notifiable diseases. There has not been any serious outbreak, most of the cases being sporadic ones. I do not think that overcrowding has had any influence over the incidence of any notified disease. The number of cases removed to hospital has been fewer than in previous years. Appended to this report is an analysis of notifications and deaths from notifiable infectious diseases under age groups.

Tuberculosis.—New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease in the area during 1925 are as follows:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1-5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
15-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-35	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
35-45	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-55	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1
55-65	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
65 and upwards	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	10	5	1	1	5	...	...	2

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been taken under section 3, and no notices have had to be served under section 5. There have been no appeals, nor has any compensation been paid.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action has been taken by your Council under this section during 1925.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

One case of puerperal fever was notified during the year. It was a case of puerperal septicæmia. Whooping cough has been prevalent during the year, and three deaths of children under one year of age were registered as due to it.

When cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are notified to me, as soon as possible I inform the County Medical Officer of Health, and he sends a nurse to take charge of the case if it is nursed at home.

Workshop and Factories Act.

Appended to this report is a list of workshops and factories. These have all been regularly inspected. No reports have either been received or sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Reviewing the year's work, I can say that steady progress has been made in improving the sanitary condition of the district. The work of conversion of privies to the water-carriage system is being methodically carried out, but the work should be hastened on more quickly. The general health of the district has been on the whole good, and the district has been very free from notifiable diseases. There is still a great want of cottage houses in the district, and unless something is done there will no doubt be serious overcrowding in the near future.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the great help the various officials of your Council, and especially your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Fernley, have given me during the year in carrying out my duties. I am also indebted to Mr. Fernley for the great help he has given me in drawing up this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GODSON, B.A., M.B. Bch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

March 30th, 1926.

Causes of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1925.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole district.													Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Small Pox

Tabular Statement of Nuisances for the Year ended December 31st, 1925.

A	Number and Nature of Inspection made.	Number	B		C			
			Statutory	Informal	Result of Service of Notices.			
					Notices complied with	Remaining in hand	Prosecutions.	
							Instituted	Pending
1	Dwelling Houses (general inspections)	386	3	31	34	...	...	...
2	Cellar Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Back-to-back Houses	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Tents, Yards, Sheds, &c.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Courts, Yards, Passages	129	...	5	5	...	...	...
6	Privy-Middens, Earth or Pail Closets	140	12	...	...	12	...	...
7	Cesspools	35	...	5	6	...	...	...
8	House Drainage	103	1	1	1	...	...	...
9	Ditches, Watercourses, &c.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Offensive Accumulations	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	The Keeping of Animals (P. H. A., 1875, S. 91(3))	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Offensive Trades	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	(a) Slaughtherhouses (Public)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" (Private)	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Other Places where Food is produced or sold	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Piggeries	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	(a) Dairies	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Cowsheds	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Milkshops	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	(a) Factories	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Workshops	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bakehouses (Overground)	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" (Underground)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Smoke Observations	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Infectious Disease Inquiries and Revisits	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Miscellaneous	812	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2232	16	42	46	12	...	...

Deaths during the year ending December 31st, 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					M.	F.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	1	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	..	...
Erysipelas	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	5	2
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	7	15
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	..	1	1
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1
Venereal Diseases	...	...	..	...	...	...
Premature Birth and Congenital Debility	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	12	10
Accidents	...	...	...	...	3	1
Suicides	...	...	...	...	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	3	3
Arteria Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	14	6
Ulcer of Stomach—Duodeum	...	...	...	...	2	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	3	2
All other causes	..	...	...	...	16	9
All causes					82	68

